
...	...	7,000
...	...	5,000
...	...	11,000
...	...	6,000
...	...	8,000
...	...	28,000
...	...	5,000
...	...	33,000
...	...	4,270
...	...	37,370

all 1855,	Mds.
...	8,380
...	7,548
...	9,028
Co.'s Bk. 22.10.904	

2-12; Grass, 1-12;
 Insects, common, 1-2;
 Country stores, 6;
 12; native, 11; com-
 Feins, according
 in time, 1-2 per mil-
 in time, 9-13; in white
 Mountain meadows, 1-2;
 Java ditto, 11. *Junk*
 powder, 3 to 5 per doz.
 grain. *Silk worms*, first
 110 to 120; and light,
 100 to 110; inferior, 75
 to 100.
 A considerable
 quantity of silk-worms
 in such specimens
 to cater.
 per 41, with some
 per 39; old yellow
 tonnage, and the large
 arrived. To AMER [un-

53. The following
persons as contrasted
professional agitator
-mat, out of the four

gitation is not only that it was in those
collation hall were
of the green. The
del as the theatre of
fact or portion of
tha ere before was
pla ere which, during
tiff the which, during
of Ireland's current
nary man, Daniel
an amount of politi-
A citation kept four-
some scene of party
vital amid the wild
different indeed is
connected with the
de. Peace reigns in
was rear. A to send

and men begin to
mode of local ad-
long famed in the
its former follies;
and the results of suc-
they produce more
William Dargan is
His example forms
the language than the
declamatory. This
stimulus to enterprise
tended to confer the
the last Ten years
read from Cincinnatus
read of the 'eight
and; and Malthusian
in Irish papers with

... even beyond the
... grants found their
... sants fully rewarded.
... one pecuniary aid
... friends in the old
... one member of a
... many instances, a
... follow the track of
... a man who
... in Belfast to
... se work. There of his
... and since, they had
... a man felt poor
... children, and said, i, e,

and the Atlantic, regenerative influences and since the famine or those who leave, good to suit the bones and sinew set on their labour market. Every man for his exertions, a place in Ireland's the 'state of the papers of the day, if better times had of Ireland have social ethics, that, in the men of that time, when if they would without the pest of

satisfactory progress is not alone a wild peasantry, but an operation of the Empire a new and more who are introduced on their estates, in the labourers in their therefore, done wonderfully in habits and a more steadily on their bettered circumstances as well as

March, the following have been previously offered for sale by public auction at the upset price alkali at

AVERS.
of Georgians, at Rockington 12. Upset price

of Roxburgh, at Pwll, and 2 of section 5. Upset price

county of Roxburgh, at Pwll per acre.

March, the following have been previously offered for sale by public auction at the upset price alkali at

Butturst.
55 acres, parish of
Carches, parish of (Cal-
verches and 2 roads, same
place.
of the running wa-
ter, unnamed, at the Rocky
53 acres, 3 roads, and 3
Carrowell Creek, near
as unnamed, near the
30 acres, at the Tru
20 acres, parish un-
same place. 66. 52
47. 82 acres and 18
named, at Butchery
parish of Thornesborough
46 acres, parish of
Wellington.
of Wellington, parish
of Wellington, parish

Broth
but I
it. I

any of your despatches the impression of your own views on this very essential point. Mr. Forlonge, I observe, contends that the claimants in the unsettled districts have a positive "guarantee" for fourteen years absolute. I can only say that the most different

examination of the papers has failed to show me any such expression. It cannot be seriously contended, for a moment, that a casual expression in the despatch of Lord Grey, transmitting the letter to Council, is to be taken as a statement of policy, taken also apart from its context, had the effect of aiding or hindering the definite words of an Order in Council. And could this be admitted, it would be easy to show, from his Lordship's own correspondence despatched to Council, how he himself interpreted the Order. In a despatch addressed to Sir Charles W. Phipps, 1st Baronet, 18th August, 1849, he says—'But inasmuch as the Order of the 9th March leaves the length of the term of years to be granted entirely to the discretion of the Council, I have not felt justified in refusing to comply with the request of the Council, and have accordingly directed me to accede to the insertion of the conditions which you may require.'*

When the enjoyment of the full benefit of lease without payment of them, or they cannot justly claim that the term of lease to be mutually allotted to each, whether fourteen years or less, must be so limited that the Government shall be able to reserve the right to be strictly complied, inasmuch as they have hitherto had the same equitable advantage as if it had been issued.

10. In the event of the Government having an unsettled district has an exclusive right of purchase, and inasmuch as I shall have (as yet) to say on the Lord of reserves during the currency of his actual or assumed lease, I find no provision in meeting the Government to sell such lease any land on his demanding it.

11. Nor do I find any provision in section 13 or elsewhere, compelling the Government to put up land for sale at the expiration of the term of the lease, or at any time within the term of the settled districts: nor any provision continuing the right of pre-emption to the occupant at any future sale, when the Government may have cause to sell the land, and the Government may, and the lease shall not have renewed, or shall have been renewed, and the Government may have cause to sell the land.

[illegible]

without any regard to exclusive or pre-emptive rights in the
 lease, for many specified public purposes, including the purpose
 of digging for minerals, which may be of great importance in the
 present situation of the colony: and, lastly, "for otherwise

facilitating the government and settlement of the colony." Without entering at length into the controversy to which these two views have given rise, I will only say that there is a very difference of opinion which has existed among lawyers as to their exact construction, and you, in my opinion, to put on the most liberal one, as regards the requirements of the public. If that construction is correct, we have no reason to doubt it, it is plainly that which ought to be adopted both for the public advantage and also as a right of common justice to the occupants, and no more than the promises, intended to be made to the occupants themselves. It was intended to prevent land comprised in their runs from being sold by Government to parties purchasing for speculation, and to reserve the land for the purpose to be sold (without regard to the lessees' right of exclusive purchase) where the public necessities of the colony were such as to require it. I am, however, of opinion that the progress of population and settlement has rendered it matter of public importance that enough land should

facilitating the growth and settlement of the colony." While it is not at all in the conformity to which these words have given, it is not in the conformity to which the difference of opinion which have existed among lawyers as to the propriety of the proposed measure has given. It is not in conformity to the more liberal one, as regards the requirements of the public. If this construction be legal, and if I have no objection to its being so, I have no objection that it ought to be adopted both for the public advantage and also with a view to the equitable redemption of the promise, and the satisfaction of the claims of the individuals who have made payments thereon. It was intended to prevent land comprised in the purchase of the Government by Government to purchase land for more speculative purposes, and to prevent the land from being sold to be sold (without regard to the lessee's right of exclusive possession) to the highest bidder, and to prevent the Government to require it. When, therefore, you are of opinion that the progress of population and settlement in a particular quarter has rendered it expedient to open up a portion of the land, and that it may be made available for the agricultural supply of the wants thus created, and, in my opinion, so land to that extent under the general sale of the Government, I have no objection to its being a run.

And lastly, I consider it plain that Her Majesty's Government have the power to make rules respecting the division from time to time of land into settled, intermediate, and unsettled districts, and that the Government have the power to alter the circumstances of Victoria, it is obvious that the time has arrived for a liberal exercise of that power. I am not indeed concerned with the question of the propriety of the measure, whether an entire abolition of the "unsettled class," and a very

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

